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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/614,151

Applicant(s)

WANG ET AL.

Examiner

Gerald Smarth

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claim 1-7, 9, 10, 21-30 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Foster (U.S 7042877).

Regarding claim 1, Foster teaches a method for routing packets in a network for use in providing alert services, comprising: receiving a packet having a header section and a payload section, the payload section including information relating to a video clip (Foster discloses: other information from the deconstructed data from a particular camera data frame, such as a type of data (eg. Video data), column 13 line 5-16); Inspecting the payload section of the packet in a network core for use in determining how to route the packet to subscribers to information from the particular camera; and selectively routing the packet based upon the inspecting. (Foster states many such data communication processing techniques include various common steps, such as deconstructing received data frames or packets based on the network protocols used to encode the data in order to extract various relevant header and payload information, Column 3 line 8-13, column 13 line 5-16, figures 2A and 2B).

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Regarding claim 2, Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above. Foster further teaches wherein the inspecting step includes determining whether information in the payload section matches content predicate information in a structure associating the content predicate information with corresponding network destinations. (Foster discloses in some embodiments, content type classification content type classification information from step 420 and /or content analysis information from step 425 may be used to assist in the destination selection process, such as to select a destination optimized for the specific content of the received data frame or based on information determined during the analysis of the content. Column 18 line 20)

Regarding claim 3, Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above. Foster further teaches, including performing the inspecting step at a router in the network core. (Foster discloses the routine receives indications of incoming data frames in one or more data link layer network protocols, deconstructs those frames to obtain payload and header information in a manner specific to the data link layer network protocol in which the data frames are encoded, analyzes the deconstructed data frames are encoded, analyzes the deconstructed data frame information in various ways, and creates and transmits a corresponding data frame encoded in a different data link layer network protocol for forwarding if appropriate. Column 17 line 51)

Regarding claim 4, Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above. Foster further teaches wherein the inspecting step includes applying a filter to information in the payload section. (Foster discloses the routine then continues to step 425 to analyze the payload of the data frame for various types of required or prohibited

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content, and may in some embodiments use content type classification information from step 420 as part of the analysis. In some embodiments, if prohibited content is detected and/or required content is not present, the content analysis may remove, replace, or add such content. Column 18 line 4)

Regarding claim 5, Foster taught the method of claim 4, as described above. Foster further teaches including propagating the filter to a router in the network for use in performing the inspecting. (Foster discloses for example the content based routing of data communications(e.g. by analyzing data communications at some or all of the layers 4-7 of the ISO networking model, such as to assist in determining appropriate destinations. Column 5 line 12).

Regarding claim 3, Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above. Foster further teaches including programming a router in the network for performing the receiving(fig. 4 element 405), inspecting(fig.4 element 445 and 460), and routing steps(fig. 4 element 415).

Regarding claim 3, Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above. Foster further teaches wherein the inspecting step includes inspecting attributes for use in determining how to route the packet. (Foster discloses in some embodiments, if prohibited content is detected and/or required content is not present, the content is detected and/or required a content analysis may remove, replace, or add such content. Column 18 line 9)

Regarding claim 3, Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above. Foster further teaches including performing the inspecting step in a local-area network.

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(Foster discloses in this illustrated embodiment, the Ethernet data frame is being routed to an MPEX that connects two or more distinct Local Area Networks("LANs"). Column 10 line 54)

Regarding claim 3, Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above. Foster further teaches including performing the inspecting step at an internet service provider location. (Foster discloses the MPEX may be connected to other devices that are not illustrated, including one or more additional networks(e.g., that are part of the Internet). In addition, the MPEX could be part of an EDN, such as by part of the EDN. Column 15 line 48)

Regarding claim 21, Foster teaches a method for routing packets in a network for use in providing alert services, comprising: receiving a packet having a header section and a payload section, the payload section including information relating to an event for a particular alert service; (Foster states many such data communication processing techniques include various common steps, such as deconstructing received data frames or packets based on the network protocols used to encode the data in order to extract various relevant header and payload information. Column 3 line 8) inspecting the payload section of the packet in a network core for use in determining how to route the packet to subscribers to information for the alert service; and selectively routing the packet based upon the inspecting. (Foster discloses in some embodiments, if prohibited content is detected and/or required content is not present, the content is detected and/or required a content analysis may remove, replace, or add such content. Column 18 line 9)

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Regarding claim 22, Foster teaches an apparatus for routing packets in a network for use in providing alert services, comprising: a receive module(fig 1 element 120) for receiving a packet having a header section and a payload section, the payload section including information relating to a video clip from a particular camera; (Foster states many such data communication processing techniques include various common steps, such as deconstructing received data frames or packets based on the network protocols used to encode the data in order to extract various relevant header and payload information. Column 3 line 8) an inspect module for inspecting the payload section of the packet in a network core for use in determining how to route the packet to subscribers to information from the particular camera; and a rout module for selectively routing the packet based upon the inspecting. . (Foster discloses in some embodiments, if prohibited content is detected and/or required content is not present, the content is detected and/or required a content analysis may remove, replace, or add such content. Column 18 line 9)

Regarding claim 23, Foster taught the method of claim 22, as described above. Foster further teaches wherein the inspect module includes a module for determining whether information in the payload section matches content predicate information in a structure associating the content predicate information with corresponding network destinations or corresponding rules governing in-router processing. (Foster discloses in some embodiments, content type classification content type classification information from step 420 and /or content analysis information from step 425 may be used to assist in the destination selection process, such as to select a destination optimized for the

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specific content of the received data frame or based on information determined during the analysis of the content. Column 18 line 20)

Regarding claim 24, Foster taught the method of claim 22, as described above. Foster further teaches including a module for performing the inspecting step at a router(fig 1 element 20) in the network core((figure 1 element 35). (Foster discloses many such data communication processing techniques include various common steps, such as deconstructing received data frames or packets based on the network protocols used to encode the data in order to extract various relevant header and payload information. Column 3 line 8)

Regarding claim 25, Foster taught the method of claim 22, as described above. Foster further teaches wherein the inspect module (fig 1 element 120) includes a module for applying a filter to information in the payload section. (Foster discloses the routine then continues to step to analyze the payload of the data frame for various types of required or prohibited content, and may not in some embodiments use prohibited content, and may in some embodiments use content type classification information from step 420 as part of the analysis. In some embodiments-, if prohibited content is detected and/or required content is not present, the content analysis may remove, replace, or add such content. Column 18 line 4)

Regarding claim 26, Foster taught the method of claim 25, as described above. Foster further teaches including a module for propagating the filter to a router in the network for use in performing the inspecting. (Foster discloses for example the content based routing of data communications(e.g. by analyzing data communications at some



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or all of the layers 4-7 of the ISO networking model, such as to assist in determining appropriate destinations. Column 5 line 12).

Regarding claim 27, Foster taught the method of claim 22, as described above. Foster further teaches including a module for programming a router in the network for performing receiving(fig. 4 element 405), inspecting(fig.4 element 445 and 460), and routing steps( fig. 4 element 415).

Regarding claim 28, Foster taught the method of claim 22, as described above. Foster further teaches wherein the inspect module includes a module for inspecting attributes for use in determining how to route the packet. (Foster discloses in some embodiments, if prohibited content is detected and/or required content is not present, the content is detected and/or required a content analysis may remove, replace, or add such content. Column 18 line 9)

3. Claims 13-18, 31-36 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ott et al (USPUB 20020150093).

Regarding claim 13 Ott teaches method for routing messages in a network providing alert services, comprising: receiving a message( Ott discloses packets. Paragraph [46] line 1) having a header section\_(-The preamble may include fields...paragraph [46] line 9), at least one subject\_(The presence of the semantic signature...paragraph [46] line 20), and at least one attribute\_(The semantic descriptors are....paragraph [46] line 24) the attribute relating to a video clip from a particular camera; retrieving the subject and the attribute from the message\_(The Semantic descriptors 415 are used to route the semantic packet 30 when the fast lookup in the

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semantic router with the semantic signature 410 fails. Paragraph 46 line 24); retrieving a subscription based upon the subject; (Ott discloses a semantic signature is a coded representation of some. Or all, of the information content of the packet that can be compared against a similar signature for a semantic profile. Paragraph[36] line 15-19) and applying the attribute to the subscription in a network core in order to determine how to route the message to a subscriber to information from the particular camera.(Ott discloses the semantic packets are then propagated through the semantic network toward a content consumer. Paragraph [35] line 8-12)

Regarding claim 14, Ott taught the method of claim 13, as described above. Ott further teaches wherein the retrieving the subscription step includes retrieving a filter corresponding with the subscription. (Ott. discloses when a semantic packet matches a semantic profile for a link, the semantic content consumer or consumers. Paragraph[36] line 27)

Regarding claim 15, Ott taught the method of claim 13, as described above. Ott further teaches including routing the message if the attribute satisfies the subscription. ( Ott discloses when a smantic packet matches a semantic profile for a link, the semantic packet propagates across the link towards the matcing content consumer or consumers. Column 36 line 27)

Regarding claim 16, Ott taught the method of claim 13, as described above. Ott further teaches including discarding the message if the attribute does not satisfy the subscription. (Ott discloses if the semantic packet does not match, the packet may or may not be forwarded. Paragraph[36] line 30)

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Regarding claim 17, Ott taught the method of claim 13, as described above. Ott further teaches including: retrieving a plurality of filters corresponding with a plurality of subscriptions; (Ott discloses the semantic packets 30 are routed to their consumers based on the aggregated semantic profiles stored on the semantic routers 20 and the semantic profiles 15 and the content of the content producer's semantic packet 30. paragraph [35] line 9-10) retrieving a plurality of attributes from the message; (Ott discloses the destination address for the routing is implicitly specified by the semantic descriptor in the semantic packet. Paragraph 36 line 33) Applying each of the attributes to each of the filters to determine if any of the corresponding subscriptions are satisfied; (The semantic packets 20 are then propagated through the semantic network toward a content consumer's semantic profile 15 and the content of the content producer's semantic packet 30. paragraph 35 line 8) and selectively routing the message based upon whether any of the subscriptions are satisfied. (Ott states when a semantic packet matches a semantic profile for a link, the semantic packet propagates across the link towards the matching content consumers. paragraph 35 line 27)

Regarding claim 18, Ott taught the method of claim 13, as described above. Ott further teaches including performing the applying step at a router(fig 1 element 20) in the network core(fig 1 element 30).

Regarding claim 31, Ott taught an apparatus for routing messages in a network providing alert services, comprising: a receive module(fig 1 element 20) for receiving a message\_(-Ott discloses packets. paragraph[46] line 1) having a header section\_(The preamble may include fields...paragraph[46] line 9), at least one subject\_(The semantic

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descriptors are....paragraph[46] line 24), and at least one attribute\_(The semantic descriptors are....paragraph[46] line 24), the attribute relating to a video clip from a particular camera; a module for retrieving the subject and the attribute from the message\_(The Semantic descriptors 415 are used to route the semantic packet 30 when the fast lookup in the semantic router with the semantic signature 410 fails. Paragraph 46 line 24); a module for retrieving a subscription based upon the subject (Ott discloses a semantic signature is a coded representation of some. Or all, of the information content of the packet that can be compared against a similar signature for a semantic profile. Paragraph[36] line 15); an apply module for applying the attribute to the subscription in a network core in order to determine how to route the message to a subscriber to information from the particular camera. (Ott discloses the semantic packets are then propagated through the semantic network toward a content consumer. Paragraph [35] line 8-12)

Regarding claim 32, Ott taught the method of claim 31, as described above. Ott further teaches wherein the module for retrieving the subscription includes a module for retrieving a filter corresponding with the subscription. (Ott. discloses when a semantic packet matches a semantic profile for a link, the semantic content consumer or consumers. Paragraph\_[36] line 27)

Regarding claim 33, Ott taught the method of claim 31, as described above. Ott further teaches including a module for selective routing the message if the attribute satisfies the subscription and based on the quality of service guarantee\_(Ott discloses The authentication data 520 is provided to verify the identifier of the semantic profile 15

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. The authentication data prevents malicious users from invalidating a genuine semantic profile paragraph[47] line 20). ( Ott discloses when a semantic packet matches a semantic profile for a link, the semantic packet propagates across the link towards the matching content consumer or consumers. Column 36 line 27)

Regarding claim 34, Ott taught the method of claim 31, as described above. Ott further teaches including a module for discarding the message if the attribute does not satisfy all subscriptions. (Ott discloses if the semantic packet does not match, the packet may or may not be forwarded. Paragraph[36] line 30)

Regarding claim 35, Ott taught the method of claim 31, as described above. Ott further teaches including: a module for retrieving a plurality of filters corresponding with a plurality of subscriptions; a module for retrieving a plurality of attributes from the message; (Ott discloses the semantic packets are then propagated through the semantic network toward a content consumer. Paragraph [35] line 8) a module for applying each of the attributes to each of the filters to determine if any of the corresponding subscriptions are satisfied; and a module for selectively routing the message based upon whether any of the subscriptions are satisfied . (When a semantic packet matches a semantic profile for a link, the semantic packet propagates across the link towards the matching consumer or consumers. paragraph [36] line 27)

Regarding claim 36, Ott taught the method of claim 31, as described above. Ott further teaches including one or more modules\_(fig 16 element 150) element- for performing the applying at a router\_(fig 1 element 20) in the network core\_(fig 1 element 35).

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4. Claim 39-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sleeckx (USPub 20020175995).

Regarding claim 39 Sleeckx teaches a system for routing packets in a network for use in providing alert services, comprising: a plurality of digital video cameras;(Sleeckx discloses typically, one or more video cameras are used to generate video signals from the areas which are surveilled. Paragraph [4] line 3), wherein the digital video cameras produce a digital video output\_(Sleeckx discloses many CCTV systems use multiplexers to combine video signals from several cameras to reduce the number of particular surveilled location. A typical multiplexer used is a quad multiplexer which combines four video signals into a single video signal. Paragraph [05] line 1) a local area network (LAN)(fig. 1 element 14) connecting the digital video cameras(fig 1 element 16); a publisher agent(fig 1 element 18), connected to the LAN(fig 1 element 14), that publishes the digital video output; a publish-subscribe network(fig 1), connected to the publisher agent; and, a digital video surveillance system (DVSS) that receive the published digital video output via the publish-subscribe network. (Sleeckx discloses similarly, when a user requests a specific archived video information file in block 122, the media server 128 through the web server 126 receives the request, retrieves the desired video file from archive disk 108, and servers the archived video information from line 132 to the user's address through the network interface output 134. Paragraph 51 line 17)

Regarding claim 40, Sleeckx taught the system of claim 39, as described above. Sleeckx further teaches comprising a subscriber agent\_(fig 1 element 12), connected to

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the publish-subscribe network, that subscribes to the digital video output and pushes the subscribed digital video output to the DVSS. (Sleeckx discloses In response to a request from the remote terminal 12 through interface 24, the output processors 16, 21 will cause an information stream to be transmitted across the communication link.

Paragraph [42] line 14)

Regarding claim 41, Sleeckx taught the system of claim 39, as described above. Sleeckx further teaches wherein the publish-subscribe network(fig 1) comprises a plurality of intelligent routers(fig 1 element 14). (Sleeckx discloses the communications link 14 could also comprise a corporate LAN, WAN, VPN, the telephone system, wireless links or the like. Paragraph [40] line 11 ).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 8, 11, 12, 29, 30, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Foster as applied to claim above, and further in view of Sleeckx.

Regarding claim 8 Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above. Foster does not explicitly disclose wherein the selectively routing step comprises routing the packet to a digital video surveillance system.

Sleeckx teaches the routing the packet to a digital video surveillance system. (Sleeckx states the system includes a digital video recorder or site terminal 10 located a site that is to be surveilled and a viewer or remote terminal. Paragraph 39 line 3; The communications link could also comprise a corporate LAN, WAN, VPN, the telephone system, wireless links or the like. Paragraph 40 line 10).

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a method of routing packets which include video data as taught by Foster to include a Digital Video Surveillance System which has -packets comprised of video data as taught by Sleeckx. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have the video surveillance system to use the routing technique of Foster because it provides the advantage of preventing unauthorized nodes from sending data to that destination, allow authorized nodes to transmit desired data to such a destination and also provide quality of service, all of which would be achieved in such a modification.

Regarding claim 11 Foster taught the method of claim 1, as described above.- Foster does not explicitly disclose the particular camera comprises a digital video recorder and a charge coupled device.

Sleeckx teaches the digital video recorder with a charge coupled device. Sleeckx states the invention provides an improved video surveillance system including a



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remote video recorder for a particular field location which is capable of capturing video information in a digital archive which can be randomly accessed. Paragraph [15] line 1. It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a method of routing packets which include video data as taught by Foster to include a digital video recorder with a charge coupled device being transmitted or routed over a network. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to have the video surveillance system use the routing technique because it provides the advantage of preventing unauthorized nodes from sending data to that destination, allow authorized nodes to transmit desired data to such a destination and also provide quality of service, all of which would be achieved in such a modification.

Regarding claim 12, Foster together with Sleenckx taught the method of claim 11, as described above.. Foster, as set forth hereinabove, teaches generating a packet having the header section and payload sections, the payload section including information relating a video clip from a particular camera. Sleenckx teaches a digital video recorder generating packets (the input video processor 102 packetizes the video information into a format compatible with the packet switched communications link which is used. Paragraph [46] line 16). Therefore as combined they would result in the claimed invention.

Regarding claim 29 Foster taught the method according to claim 22, as described above.

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Foster does not explicitly disclose a network comprising of a digital video recorders.

Sleeckx teaches a network comprising of digital video recorders. Sleeckx discloses many CCTV systems use multiplexers to combine video signals from several cameras to reduce the number of video recorders and amount of video tape needed for a particular surveilled location. Paragraph [5] line 1. It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a method for routing packets which include video data as taught by Foster to include digital video recorders that transmits or routes video data through a network as taught by Sleeckx. One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to make this modification in order to show digital video recorders can be streamed into one video output as taught by Sleeckx paragraph [5] line 1 with a specific routing technique as taught by Foster because it would provide the advantage of preventing unauthorized nodes from sending data to that destination, allow authorized nodes to transmit desired data to such a destination and also provide quality of service, all of which would be achieved in such a modification.

Regarding claim 30 Foster taught the apparatus of claim 22, wherein the particular camera comprises a digital video recorder and a charge coupled device.

Foster does not explicitly disclose a network comprising of a digital video recorders.

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Sleeckx teaches the digital video recorder with a charge coupled device. Sleeckx states the invention provides an improved video surveillance system including a remote video recorder for a particular field location which is capable of capturing video information in a digital archive which can be randomly accessed. It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a method routing packets which include video data(as specified by Foster) to include a digital video recorder with a charge coupled device which has is being routed over a network system. —One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to make this modification in order to have a digital video recorder with a charge coupled device to show where the video data is originating from. Further one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make such a combination because it would provide the advantage of preventing unauthorized nodes from sending data to a destination, such as a video camera, allow authorized nodes to transmit desired data to such a destination as a video camera and also provide quality of service, all of which would be achieved in such a modification.

Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sleeckx in view of Foster.

Sleeckx taught the system according to claim 41, as described above. Sleeckx does not explicitly disclose any further limitations of claim 42.

Foster teaches wherein the intelligent router includes: a receive module for receiving a packet having a header section and a payload section, the payload section

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including information relating to digital video content (Foster discloses: other information from the deconstructed data from a particular camera data frame, such as a type of data (eg. Video data), column 13 line 5-16) from one of the plurality of digital video cameras; an inspect module for inspecting the payload section of the packet in a network core for use in determining how to route the packet to subscribers to information from the digital video camera; and a rout module for selectively routing the packet based upon the inspecting. (Foster states many such data communication processing techniques include various common steps, such as deconstructing received data frames or packets based on the network protocols used to encode the data in order to extract various relevant header and payload information, Column 3 line 8-13, column 13 line 5-16, figures 2A and 2B).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to make this modification in order to show digital video recorders can be streamed into one video output as taught by Sleafx paragraph [5] line 1 with a specific routing technique as taught by Foster because it would provide the advantage of preventing unauthorized nodes from sending data to that destination, allow authorized nodes to transmit desired data to such a destination and also provide quality of service, all of which would be achieved in such a modification.

8. Claim 19, 20, 37 & 38 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ott et al.(PubUS2002/0150093) as applied to claim above, and further in view of Sleafx(PubUS20020175995).

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Regarding claim 19, Ott taught the method of claim 13, as described above. Ott does not explicitly disclose digital Video recorder and a charge coupled device.

Sleeckx teaches the digital video recorder with a charge coupled device.

Sleeckx states the invention provides an improved video surveillance system including a remote video recorder for a particular field location which is capable of capturing video information in a digital archive which can be randomly accessed(paragraph [15] line 1). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a method of routing packets which include video data(as specified by Foster) to include a digital video recorder with a charge coupled device being transmitted or routed over a network. One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to make this modification in order to have a digital video recorder with a charge coupled device to show where the video data is originating from. Further one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make such a combination because it would provide the advantage of viewing products and/or viewing clients in person to person ecommerce transactions. This will allow for a more sure transaction with less uncertainty.

Regarding claim 20, Ott taught the method of claim 19, Ott does not explicitly disclose digital video recorder generating the message having the header section, the at least one subject, and the at least one attribute, the attribute relating to a video clip from the particular camera.

It is considered obvious by the examiner that the video surveillance system with a digital video recorder which generates packets(as stated by Sleeckx: further, the input video processor 102 packetizes the video information into a format compatible with the

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packet switched communications link which is used. Paragraph [46] line 16) will have a header and payload which can include a video clip.

Regarding claim 37 Ott taught the apparatus of claim 31, further comprises wherein the apparatus is located in a network comprising digital video recorders.

Sleeckx teaches a network comprising of digital video recorders. Sleeckx discloses many CCTV systems use multiplexers to combine video signals from several cameras to reduce the number of video recorders and amount of video tape needed for a particular surveilled location, Paragraph [5] line 1. It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a method for routing packets which include video data(as specified by Foster) to include digital video recorders which transmit or route video data in a video surveillance network(specified by Sleeckx). One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to make this modification in order to show digital video recorders can be streamed into one video output(specified by Sleeckx paragraph [5] line 1) with a specific routing technique(specified by Ott). Further one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make such a combination because it would provide the advantage of viewing products and/or viewing clients in person to person ecommerce transactions. This will allow for a more sure transaction with less uncertainty.

Regarding claim 38 Ott taught the apparatus of claim 31, further comprising of wherein the particular camera comprises a digital video recorder and a charge coupled device.

Sleeckx teaches the digital video recorder with a charge coupled device.

Sleeckx states the invention provides an improved video surveillance system including a remote video recorder for a particular field location which is capable of capturing video information in a digital archive which can be randomly accessed. It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a method for routing packets which include video data(as specified by Foster) to include a digital video recorder with a charge coupled device that is transmitting or routing video data over a surveillance system. One of ordinary skill in the art would have motivation to make this modification in order to show digital video recorders can be streamed into one video output(specified by Sleeckx paragraph [5] line 1) with a specific routing technique(specified by Ott).\_Further one of ordinary skill would have been motivated to make such a combination because it would provide the advantage of viewing products and/or viewing clients in person to person ecommerce transactions. This will allow for a more sure transaction with less uncertainty.

### **Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerald Smarth whose telephone number is (571)270-1923. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday(7:30am-5:00pm)est.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571)272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Gerald Smarth  
5/7/09



JEFFREY PWU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER